

**DEVELOPING A FRAMEWORK OF NON-FATAL
OCCUPATIONAL INJURY SURVEILLANCE FOR RISK
CONTROL IN PALM OIL MILLS**

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I hereby declare that the work in this thesis is my own work except for the quotations and summaries which have been duly acknowledged

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PERPUSTAKAAN TUNKU TUN AMINAH

DEVELOPING A FRAMEWORK OF NON-FATAL OCCUPATIONAL INJURY
SURVEILLANCE FOR RISK CONTROL IN PALM OIL MILLS

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A thesis submitted in
fulfilment of the requirement for the award of the
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For my late father, who will always be my foremost inspiration.



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ABSTRACT

Non-fatal occupational injury (NFOI) and its risk factors have become a current global concern. The need of research towards the relationship between occupational injury and its risk factor is essential, to fulfil the purpose and setting the priority of implementing safety preventive approaches at workplace. This research intended to develop a framework of NFOI surveillance by using epidemiological data, noise exposure data and NFOI data among palm oil mills' workers. A total of 420 respondents who assigned in operation and processing areas (OP) (n=333) and general or office workers (n=87) had voluntary participated in this research. A questionnaire session with respondents was held to obtain epidemiological data and NFOI information via validated questionnaire. Noise hazard monitoring was executed by using Sound Level Meter (SLM) for environmental noise monitoring and Personal Sound Dosimeter for personal noise monitoring. Gathered data were analysed in quantitative method by using statistical software IBM SPSS Statistic version 21 and a risk matrix table for injury risk rating evaluation. It was discovered that high noise exposure level (≥ 85 dB[A]) was significantly associated with non-fatal occupational injury among OP workers ($\phi=0.123$, $p<0.05$) with OR=1.87 (95% CI, 1.080-3.235, $p<0.05$). Risk rating for reported NFOI was at moderate level, with minor cuts and scratches were the dominant type of injury (42.6%). Analysis of logistic regression indicated that working in shift, not wearing protective gloves, health problems such as shortness of breath and ringing in ears, and excessive noise level (≥ 85 dB[A]) were the risk factors of NFOI in palm oil mills among OP workers. A framework of non-fatal injury surveillance in palm oil mills was developed based on the findings with integration of risk management process and injury prevention principles. This framework is anticipated to help the management in decision making for preventive actions and early detection of occupational health effects among workers.

ABSTRAK

Kecelakaan pekerjaan yang tidak membawa maut dan faktor risikonya menjadi kebimbangan serantau masakini. Keperluan untuk mengkaji perhubungan di antara kecederaan pekerjaan dan faktor risikonya adalah penting, dalam memenuhi tujuan dan memberi keutamaan dalam pelaksanaan keselamatan dan langkah pencegahan di tempat kerja. Kajian ini bertujuan untuk membina rangkakerja pengawasan kecederaan pekerjaan yang tidak membawa maut dengan menggunakan data epidemiologi, data pendedahan bunyi hingar dan data kecederaan pekerjaan yang tidak membawa maut di kalangan pekerja kilang sawit. Seramai 420 responden, iaitu pekerja yang ditugaskan di kawasan operasi dan pemprosesan (OP) (n=333) dan pekerja biasa atau pejabat (n=87) telah terlibat secara sukarela dalam kajian ini. Sesi soal-selidik bersama responden telah dijalankan untuk mendapatkan data epidemiologi dan maklumat kecederaan pekerjaan yang tidak membawa maut melalui borang soal-selidik yang telah disahkan. Pengukuran hazard bunyi hingar telah dilaksanakan dengan menggunakan *Sound Level Meter* (SLM) bagi pemantauan bunyi hingar persekitaran dan *Personal Sound Dosimeter* bagi pemantauan bunyi hingar perseorangan. Data yang diperolehi telah dianalisis melalui kaedah kuantitatif dengan menggunakan perisian statistik *IBM SPSS Statistic* versi 21 dan jadual risiko matrik bagi penilaian kadar risiko kecederaan. Pendedahan yang tinggi terhadap bunyi hingar (≥ 85 dB[A]) didapati mempunyai hubungan yang signifikan dengan kecederaan pekerjaan yang tidak membawa maut di kalangan pekerja OP ($\phi=0.123$, $p<0.05$) dengan OR=1.87 (95% CI, 1.080-3.235, $p<0.05$). Kadar risiko kecederaan di tempat kerja telah direkodkan pada tahap sederhana, dengan kecederaan ringan dan calar adalah jenis kecederaan yang paling dominan (42.6%). Analisis regresi logistik menyatakan bahawa bekerja syif, tidak memakai sarung tangan keselamatan, masalah kesihatan seperti sesak nafas dan telinga berdengung, dan tahap bunyi hingar yang berlebihan (≥ 85 dB[A]) adalah faktor risiko kepada kecederaan pekerjaan yang tidak membawa maut di kalangan pekerja OP kilang sawit. Rangkakerja pengawasan kecederaan

pekerjaan yang tidak membawa maut di kilang sawit telah dibangunkan berpandukan hasil dapatan dengan menggabungkan proses pengurusan risiko dan prinsip-prinsip pencegahan kecederaan. Rangkakerja ini mampu membantu pihak pengurusan dalam membuat keputusan bagi tindakan pencegahan dan pengesanan awal kesan kesihatan pekerjaan di kalangan pekerja.



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TABLE OF CONTENTS

TITLE	i
DECLARATION	ii
DEDICATION	iii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	iv
ABSTRACT	v
ABSTRAK	vi
TABLE OF CONTENTS	viii
LIST OF TABLES	xiv
LIST OF FIGURES	xviii
LIST OF SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS	xxi
LIST OF APPENDICES	xxiv
CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Background of research	1
1.2 Background of problem	9
1.3 Statement of problem	14
1.4 Conceptual framework of research	14
1.5 Objectives of research	17
1.6 Hypotheses of research	18
1.7 Scope of research	18
1.8 Significance of research	19

1.9	Term definition	21
1.10	Thesis outline	24
CHAPTER 2 LITERATURE REVIEW		26
2.1	Malaysia's commodity agriculture of oil palm	26
2.1.1	Composition of oil palm	28
2.1.2	Uses of palm oil and products	30
2.1.3	Major activities in palm oil industry	31
2.1.4	Process flow in palm oil mills, workstation and workers' job description	32
2.1.5	Research diversity in palm oil industry	37
2.1.6	Authority legislations in palm oil industry	40
2.2	Hazard and risk leading to occupational injuries and illness	41
2.2.1	Hazard at the workplace	41
2.2.2	Occupational injuries in agriculture sector and its impacts	44
2.2.3	Hazard, injury or illnesses, accident at palm oil mill	46
2.3	Workplace noise exposure as physical hazard	47
2.3.1	Sound and the level of sounds	47
2.3.2	Anatomy of the ear	48
2.3.3	The adverse health effect of excessive noise	50
2.3.4	Law and regulations related to noise exposure	53
2.3.5	Risk of workplace injury when exposed to noise hazards	55
2.4	Risk factors related to occupational injuries	56
2.4.1	Determination of risk factors or variables	59

2.5	Risk management and public health approach	61
2.5.1	Risk management	62
2.5.2	Public health approach	65
2.6	Occupational injury surveillance	66
2.7	Theoretical framework	67
2.8	Summary	68

CHAPTER 3 METHODOLOGY 70

3.1	Research design	70
3.1.1	Sampling location	70
3.1.2	Population	71
3.1.3	Sampling frame	71
3.1.4	Sampling technique	73
3.1.5	Sample size	74
3.1.6	Sampling unit and respondent	76
3.2	Phases of data collection	76
3.2.1	Phase 1: Method development and preparation	77
3.2.2	Phase 2: Field-work	79
3.2.3	Phase 3: Data analysis	80
3.2.4	Phase 4: Validation of the framework development	80
3.3	Instrumentation and methods	80
3.3.1	Noise exposure assessment	82
3.3.2	Questionnaire	85
3.3.3	The risk assessment matrix	86
3.3.4	The development process of non-fatal occupational injury (NFOI) surveillance framework	86

3.3.5	Industrial meeting	87
3.4	Statistical analysis	91
3.5	Validation of the framework of NFOI surveillance	92
3.6	Summary	93
CHAPTER 4 PILOT STUDY		94
4.1	Introduction	94
4.1.1	Importance of pilot study	95
4.2	Background information of respondents	96
4.3	Hazard perception, training and PPE usage	98
4.4	Lifestyle and prevalence of health problems	100
4.5	Injury information	100
4.6	Highest ranking of workplace hazard and injury occurrences	103
4.7	Noise monitoring for environmental and personal exposure by workstations	104
4.8	Discussions	106
4.9	Summary	107
CHAPTER 5 RESULT & DISCUSSIONS		108
5.1	Introduction	108
5.1.1	Data of socio-demographic and work profile	109
5.1.2	Data of safe hazard perception and safe work behaviour	111
5.1.3	Data of health status and lifestyle	113
5.2	Evaluation of noise hazard and non-fatal occupational injury (NFOI) risk among palm oil mill workers	114
5.2.1	Noise exposure level in palm oil mills	115

5.2.2	Noise exposure level at selected workstations	116
5.2.3	Frequency analysis	121
5.2.4	Analysis of non-fatal occupational injury (NFOI) among palm oil mill workers	122
5.2.5	Association between noise exposure level and NFOI incidence	124
5.3	Risk factors that influenced non-fatal occupational injury (NFOI) among palm oil mills workers	126
5.3.1	Factors associated with NFOI among palm oil mills workers	127
5.3.2	Factors influence NFOI in palm oil mills	128
5.4	Pattern of non-fatal occupational injuries (NFOI) in palm oil mills	131
5.5	Assessment on risk rating of non-fatal occupational injury (NFOI) in palm oil mills	135
5.6	Discussions	146
5.6.1	Noise exposure levels and non-fatal occupational injury (NFOI) among palm oil mill's workers	147
5.6.2	Risk factors influenced non-fatal occupational injury (NFOI) among palm oil mills' workers	150
5.6.3	Framework of non-fatal occupational injury (NFOI) surveillance	151
5.7	Summary	152

CHAPTER 6 FRAMEWORK OF NON-FATAL OCCUPATIONAL INJURY

(NFOI) SURVEILLANCE FOR PALM OIL MILLS 153

6.1	Development of non-fatal occupational injury surveillance's framework in palm oil mills	153
6.2	Step 1: Establishing context	156
6.3	Step 2: Identification of hazard	156
6.3.1	Determination of hazards in palm oil mills	156
6.4	Step 3: Assessment of risk and risk factors	158
6.5	Step 4: Control of risk and preventive measures	159
6.6	Step 5: Reporting the risk and risk communication	162
6.7	Step 6: Continuous monitoring and review	164
6.8	The NFOI surveillance framework	164
6.8.1	The non-fatal occupational injury (NFOI) surveillance form	165
6.8.2	The application of NFOI surveillance form	168
6.9	Summary	171

CHAPTER 7 CONCLUSION & RECOMMENDATION 172

7.1	Conclusion	172
7.2	Recommendation	173
7.2.1	Risk control actions	174
7.2.2	Suggestion for future research	176

REFERENCES 177

APPENDICES 200

VITA 275

LIST OF TABLES

1.1	Accidents reported and investigated by DOSH for agriculture sector	4
1.2	Number of accidents reported by DOSH and SOCSO	4
1.3	Oil palm cultivation areas in Malaysia from 2011 until 2015	5
1.4	The total operating mills, Fresh Fruit Bunches (FFB) capacity, production of Crude Palm Oil (CPO) and Crude Palm Kernel Oil (CPKO) by years since 2012 until 2015	6
1.5	Case of accidents reported in palm oil mills	8
1.6	Summary of past literature on occupational safety and health issues in Malaysia's palm oil plantation and palm oil mill	12
1.7	Number of palm oil mills, its capacity and Fresh Fruit Bunch (FFB) processed for 2013 and 2014	19
1.8	Terms and definitions used in this research	22
1.9	Categories of epidemiological data	23
2.1	Products from palm oil, its properties and uses	31
2.2	Job description according to the workstation	36
2.3	Summary of past literature on occupational safety and health issues in Malaysia's palm oil plantation and palm oil mill	40
2.4	Hazard at workplace and its health effects by referring to past literature review	43
2.5	Common sound levels in decibel units	48

2.6	The Permissible Exposure Levels	54
2.7	Categories of risk factors and its explanation	57
2.8	Risk factors contributed to occupational injuries in agricultural workplace from year 2007 until 2014	58
2.9	List of common techniques for risk assessment	63
2.10	Risk control category and examples of controls	65
3.1	List of participated palm oil mills in Southern Peninsular Malaysia	73
3.2	Parameter tested, assessment tools and instrumentation used, its method and quality control	81
3.3	The hybridized approach of risk management and public health to injury prevention adopted in the research	87
3.4	Statistical analysis tests according to research objectives	91
4.1	Reliability analysis of the questionnaire	96
4.2	Socio-demographic and employment information	97
4.3	Multiple answers of worker's perception of workplace hazard	98
4.4	Training and Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) usage while working	99
4.5	Health problems reported by respondents	100
4.6	Socio-demographic of injured workers and characteristics of injuries	101
4.7	Number of injured workers based on workstations	103
4.8	Environmental noise and personal noise level based on workstations	105
5.1	Analysis of Chi-Square test among palm oil mills workers	111
5.2	Analysis of Mann Whitney-U test among palm oil mills workers	111
5.3	Perceived hazards at palm oil mill	112

5.4	Training and safety practice on PPE usage of palm oil mills workers	113
5.5	Health problems reported by palm oil mills workers	113
5.6	Lifestyle information among palm oil mills workers	114
5.7	Noise exposure level based on AL and PEL standard among palm oil mills workers	116
5.8	Environmental noise level, noise sources and type of noise	118
5.9	Personal noise exposure among workers in workstation (n=22)	120
5.10	Non-fatal occupational injury reported by workers in palm oil mills	122
5.11	Prevalence analysis of injury incident among OP workers	123
5.12	NFOI incidence among OP and Off. workers in palm oil mills workers	124
5.13	Magnitude of the effect size for Cramer's V/phi test and T-test	124
5.14	Association of NFOI and noise exposure level among workers	125
5.15	Odds ratio of noise exposure level to occupational injury among workers in palm oil mills	125
5.16	Association between risk factors and noise exposure level using Phi (ϕ) test among OP workers of palm oil mill	128
5.17	Binary logistic regression model on factors associated with workplace injuries among palm oil mills workers	129
5.18	Socio-demographic, working profile and health problems of injured workers in palm oil mills	132
5.19	Descriptive analysis of injury attribution	135
5.20	Risk matrix table for non-fatal occupational injury amongst palm oil mill workers	138

5.21	Risk assessment matrix of reported NFOI for palm oil mills in the Southern Peninsular Malaysia	139
5.22	The risk priority, risk indicator and control actions	142
5.23	Summary of the risk rating and risk conclusion	143
5.24	The recommended risk control based on directive approach and detective approach	146
5.25	The summary of the research's hypotheses	152



LIST OF FIGURES

1.1	Statistic of industrial accidents reported for year 2012 until 2015	3
1.2	The framework of palm oil industry sustainability	7
1.3	Numbers of active workers from year 2011 until 2015	9
1.4	The Bird Accident Ratio Triangle, 1969	11
1.5	Injury Triangle	15
1.6	Adaptation of the classic epidemiologic triad into the current research of non-fatal occupational injury among workers in palm oil mills	16
1.7	Conceptual framework of the research	17
2.1	Palm oil production by countries by the year 2016	28
2.2	Oil palm's composition	30
2.3	Flowchart process of major activities in palm oil industry	34
2.4	Flowchart process of fresh fruit bunches (FFBs) with categories of basic work process in palm oil mill	36
2.5	Anatomy of the ear	51
2.6	Types of risk control	68
2.7	Theoretical framework of the research	72
3.1	Distribution of palm oil mills by states in Peninsular Malaysia	71
3.2	Southern Peninsular Malaysia's map consists of Johor, Melaka and Negeri Sembilan	72
3.3	The process flow of research data collection	77

3.4	Phase 1 of data collection	78
3.5	Noise monitoring instrumentation	83
3.6	Sound Level Meter ISO-TECH SLM-1352N	83
3.7	Personal Sound Dosimeter-1355	84
3.8	Participated respondents equipped with noise dosimeter	84
3.9	QUEST Technologies QC 10 Calibrator	85
3.10	The first series of industrial meeting	88
3.11	The second series of industrial meeting	89
3.12	The process flow of industrial meeting session	90
4.1	The usage of gloves (PPE) by boilerman on duty	99
4.2	Distribution of self-perceived hazards at workplace	104
5.1	Environmental noise level with PEL and AL indication (FMA, 1967) for each workstation	117
5.2	The level of personal noise based on workstations in palm oil mills	119
5.3	The frequency analysis of noise in engine room	122
5.4	Distribution of type of NFOI among OP workers in palm oil mills	133
5.5	Body part effect based on self-reported NFOI among OP workers	134
5.6	Priority of necessary actions to effectively manage workplace hazards	137
5.7	The appropriate risk control labelled based on the reported NFOI among palm oil mill workers	144
5.8	The common hierarchy of risk control with remarks of risk control category	145
6.1	The framework development of NFOI surveillance for palm oil mills	154
6.2	Steps involved in the identification of hazard	158
6.3	Hazard and risk assessment involved in the development of framework	160
6.4	Risk prioritization based on research findings	163

6.5	The framework of NFOI surveillance	164
6.6	The non-fatal occupational injury (NFOI) surveillance form based on the developed framework	166
6.7	The additional data incorporated in the developed NFOI surveillance form	167
6.8	The HIRARC form with embedded linkage of NFOI Surveillance form using existing data from palm oil mill	169
6.9	The example of NFOI surveillance form based on actual reported injuries	170



LIST OF SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ILO	-	International Labour Organization
US	-	United States
BLS	-	Bureau of Labor Statistic
SOSCO	-	Social Security Organization
DOSH	-	Department of Safety and Health
GDP	-	Gross Domestic Product
EPU	-	Economic Planning Unit
MPOC	-	Malaysia Palm Oil Council
MPOB	-	Malaysia Palm Oil Board
FFB	-	Fresh Fruit Bunches
CPO	-	Crude Palm Oil
CPKO	-	Crude Palm Kernel Oil
RSPO	-	Roundtable for Sustainable Palm Oil
DOSM	-	Department of Statistic Malaysia
OSHMS	-	Occupational Safety & Health Management System
ILO-OSH	-	International Labour Organization-Occupational Safety & Health
BS: OHSAS	-	British Standard: Occupational Health & Safety Assessment Series
NKEA	-	National Key Economics Areas
ETP	-	Economic Transformation Programme
H _a	-	Alternative Hypothesis
MPOA	-	Malaysian Palm Oil Association
PKO	-	Palm kernel oil
R&D	-	Research & Development
FFA	-	Free Fatty Acids
EFB	-	Empty fruit bunches

POME	-	Palm Oil Mill Effluent
SOP	-	Standard Operation Procedure
HIRARC	-	Hazard Identification, Risk Assessment & Risk Control
WoS	-	Web of Science
sAA	-	salivary Alpha Amylase
WBGT	-	Wet Bulb Globe Thermometer
ACGIH	-	American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
WHO	-	World Health Organization
DALY	-	Disability Adjusted Life Year
NFOI	-	Non-Fatal Occupational Injury
FMA	-	Factories and Machinery Act
MPOA	-	Malaysia Palm Oil Association
RBD	-	Refined, Bleached and Deodorised
PKE	-	Palm Kernel Expeller
EFB	-	Empty Fruit Bunch
OER	-	Oil Extraction Rate
dB	-	decibel
dB[A]	-	A-weighted decibel
EASHW	-	European Agency for Safety and Health at Work
OSHA	-	Occupational Safety and Health Act
US OSHA	-	United States of Occupational Safety and Health Administration
CMID	-	Core Minimal Injury Dataset
OCID	-	Optional Core Injury Dataset
L_i	-	Likelihood
O_i	-	Outcome
HAZOP	-	Hazard and Operability study
FMEA	-	Failure Modes Effects Analysis
SWOT	-	Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats
PESTLE	-	Political, Economic, Social, Technological, Legal and Environmental
ISO	-	International Organisation of Standardization
OP	-	Operational & Processing worker
Off.	-	General or Office worker

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PTTA UTHM
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